

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : C09C 1/36, 1/42, 3/06, 3/08, C09D 5/02, 7/12, 193/04	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/37568 (43) International Publication Date: 29 June 2000 (29.06.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/30796 (22) International Filing Date: 21 December 1999 (21.12.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/221,332 23 December 1998 (23.12.98) US (71) Applicant: COATINGS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, INC. [US/US]; Suite R, 320 E. 10th Drive, Mesa, AZ 85210 (US). (72) Inventor: MCCLAIN, C., Daniel; 1191 W. Lark, Chandler, AZ 85248 (US). (74) Agent: SCHMEISER, Albert, L.; Schmeiser, Olsen & Watts, Suite 101, 18 E. University Drive, Mesa, AZ 85201-5946 (US).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: METHOD OF PRODUCING AN AQUEOUS PAINT COMPOSITION FROM A PLURALITY OF PREMIXED COMPO- NENTS (57) Abstract A process for producing water-based paint from a plurality of premixed compositions in which the heavy solids pigment includes a dispersant-thickener and a clay-silica mixture to maintain the pigment in suspension. A second premixed composition contains further dispersant and thickening agents to promote blending. The dispersants include phosphate-based agents.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

5 METHOD OF PRODUCING AN AQUEOUS
PAINT COMPOSITION FROM A PLURALITY
OF PREMIXED COMPONENTS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 This invention relates to the production of an aqueous paint from a plurality of premixed compositions which include a pigment, a dispersant thickening agent, and low resin content and high resin content aqueous components.

 The traditional manufacture of paint has utilized processes which continuously fill containers with a neutral or base color at the central facility. The containers are transported to the point of sale and stored until resale. The transport and storage in the individual containers adds significantly to the cost of the sold product for it is necessary to inventory a wide variety of paints having different finish characteristics to satisfy consumer demand. For example, the finishes offered for sale range from the traditional flat paint through varying resin compositions up to a high gloss finish. Inventory is maintained for all the different finishes at the point of sale by the merchant.

20 The manufacture of paint at the central facility can be either a batch process or an extended continuous mixing process. The process typically calls for mixing a pigment containing ground titanium dioxide along with a thickener, a viscosity controlling agent and resin added to the water base. The pigment is a composition with a high percentage of solids suspended in water. Storage for any significant period of time of a premixed pigment composition typically results in settling and a non-uniform distribution of constituents

5 throughout the premix. Consequently, manufacturing process are designed to limit the residence time in premixing containers in order to promote the manufacture of more uniform products.

The present invention is directed to the provision of premixed aqueous compositions which can be used to provide a paint mixture of varying finish characteristics at the point of sale. Thus, the merchant distributing the paint composition made from the subject premixed
10 compositions need only maintain inventory of four compositions. The particular compositions which are the subject of the invention exhibit stable characteristics during storage in their respective reservoirs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 This process utilizes a plurality of aqueous compositions to provide the opportunity to mix the full range of finishes at the point of sale. The compositions include a pigment, a dispersant-thickening agent, a high resin content binder and a low resin content binder. From these four compositions, the process enables the seller to use from two to four of the premixed compositions to create flat, satin, low sheen, semi-gloss up to high gloss finishes. The pigment
20 composition is common to all combinations and is characterized by the use of a combination dispersant-thickener, a mixture of clay and silica and a viscosity controlling agent along with water and finely-divided titanium dioxide.

The pigment contains the titanium dioxide in the range of 40 to 50 percent by weight and the water is about 25 percent by weight of the composition. The clay-silica mixture is about 15
25 percent and serves to maintain the suspension. The viscosity controlling agent is added at about 10 percent. The combination of dispersant and thickener is added at less than 5 percent and

5 enables the premixed pigment composition to maintain a uniform distribution of the solid throughout its volume.

The second component is an aqueous composition used primarily as a dilutant and contains a dispersant, a thickener and a coalescent. The second component is combined with the pigment for all desired finishes with the exception of a high gloss finish. The high resin
10 component is predominantly resin at about 80 percent. The low resin component contains more water with the resin in the 45 to 50 percent range. Between one and three components are combined with the pigment to provide the various finishes at the point of sale.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 The present invention is directed to the provision of four premixed aqueous compositions that are sufficiently stable to be utilized at the point of sale to the user to generate a water-based paint composition having the desired finish characteristics. The process of mixing these compositions to develop paints ranging from a flat finish to a high gloss finish relies primarily on the pigment-containing premixed constituent since it is the one constituent that contains a high
20 percentage of solids and is common to all paint compositions made in accordance with the present process.

The pigment-containing constituent central to the present process contains titanium dioxide finely ground in an amount residing within the range of 40 to 50 percent by weight of the premix dispersion. The ground titanium dioxide is a commercially available product used in a
25 wide variety of paint compositions and its preparation techniques are well-known in the industry. The titanium dioxide is added to water which comprises about 25 percent of the resultant

5 dispersion. During the blending process, a mixture of calcined clay and silica in an amount of 15 percent by weight is added to maintain the titanium dioxide in suspension. A viscosity controlling agent is also added in an amount of about 10 percent of the resultant premix dispersion.

10 In order to maintain the titanium dioxide in a uniform dispersion, a dispersant-thickener is added during blending in an amount of less than 5 percent of the dispersion. It has been found that the combination of a commercially-available dispersant supplemented by the addition of a phosphate-based dispersant such as potassium tri poly phosphate (KTPP) along with a modest amount of thickener enables the titanium dioxide pigment dispersion to remain uniform in distribution while stored.

15 The commercially available dispersant sold as BUSPERSE and manufactured by Buckman Chemicals is the primary dispersant and is added in amount of about 3.6 weight percent. In addition, the phosphate based dispersant KTPP is added in amount of about 0.2 weight percent to the dispersion. It is believed that the phosphate ions in this additive replace the carbonate and other ions in the water to enhance the wetting properties of the water and thereby
20 promote the distribution of the titanium dioxide throughout. The thickener added is a cellulosic thickening agent. Several are commercially available for use in the manufacture of aqueous paint compositions. One example is the thickener sold under the trademark 481 by AKZO NOBEL (Sweden).

The novel combination of these additives to the combination of titanium dioxide and
25 water in the stated proportions has been found to enable the aqueous pigment dispersion to be used at point of sale to generate the wide scope of paint products. In tests of the pigment

5 dispersion stored in a 55 gallon reservoir without agitation for a period of 2 ½ months, no discernible settling was noted. The addition of resin in an amount of about 5 percent of the dispersion has been found to aid in reducing the time for the resultant paint to cure. This factor is useful but tends to reduce the storage time of the pigment dispersion and is utilized only when a reduced curing time is important to the user.

10 At the point of sale, three additional premixed aqueous compositions are available to custom prepare the desired paint. Not all are utilized for each paint product. The second composition in terms of likely usage is a dispersant-thickening agent which serves as a dilutant. The second composition is predominantly water in an amount of about 93 percent by weight. There are three additional additives to the second composition. They include a phosphate-based
15 dispersant such as the potassium tri poly phosphate used in the pigment composition in an amount of less than 1 percent. The phosphate-based dispersant is added along with approximately a like amount of a cellulosic thickener. The combination of dispersant and thickener acts in the same manner as with the pigment although it is to be noted that the amount of thickener is several times that used in the pigment composition. The additional additive is a
20 coalescent in an amount of 4 to 5 weight percent. One commercial coalescent found suitable for use is sold under the trademark TEXANOL by Texaco.

The pigment and dispersant-thickener agent are intermixed when formulating all paint compositions with the exception of a high gloss finish paint composition. The third and fourth compositions available for mixing are the resin-containing compositions. The low resin
25 composition is about 50 percent by weight and about 28 percent water. To this mixture of resin and water is added diatomaceous earth as a flattening agent in the amount of 7 percent and a

5 combination of ground limestone and calcined clay at 11 percent and 3.5 percent respectively. The combination of a dispersant and thickener are added in the aggregate amount of about 1.2 percent to promote the same long shelf life characteristic evidenced by the pigment.

The high resin component contains resin in an amount of about 80 percent, water at about 15 percent and a commercially-available coalescent at about 2 percent. The amount of resin and
10 water in the low and high resin compositions can be varied to achieve different finish characteristics. The resin utilized in the paint products formulated from the different combinations and found to provide the desired results is 6183 made by BASF. However, it is to be noted that other commercially available resins can be used if desired.

The four above-discussed formulations have been determined to be stable and free from
15 settling when stored in reservoirs for extended periods. To produce a desired paint product, each storage reservoir is coupled through fluid pumps and appropriate valving to dispensing outlets with the discharge therefrom being directed into the point of sale container. The pigment is common to all products produced as stated previously. A flat finish product utilizes the pigment, the dispersant thickening agent and the low resin component. To produce the paint products
20 referred to as eggshell, satin and low sheen finishes a portion of high resin component is concurrently added to the flat finish mixture. In the case of a desired semi-gloss finish paint, the high resin component is used as a replacement for the low resin component. A full gloss paint utilizes only the pigment and the high resin component. The actual balances between the components for the different finishes can be varied in accordance with the needs of the purchaser
25 for a particular type of finish.

- 5 Typical compositions suitable for programmed dispensing at the point of sale include the constituents in the weight percentages shown below:

	<u>Finish</u>	<u>Pigment</u>	<u>Disp-Thickening</u>	<u>Low Resin</u>	<u>High Resin</u>
	Flat	33.6	51.7	14.7	0
	Satin	32.4	35.6	9.8	22.2
10	Semi Gloss	32.1	36.2	0	31.7
	High Gloss	33.0	0	0	67.0

- While the above description has referred to the invention in terms of specific formulations, it is to be noted that variations and modifications may be made therein without
15 departing from the scope of the invention as claimed.

5 **WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. An aqueous dispersion of a finely-divided pigment for mixing with other components to produce an aqueous paint, said dispersion comprising:

- a) a pigment including titanium dioxide in the range of 40 to 50 percent;
- b) water of about 25 percent;
- 10 c) a mixture of clay and silica of about 15 percent;
- d) a viscosity controlling agent of about 10 percent; and
- e) a dispersant-thickener combination of less than 5 percent, said percentages being based on weight of the dispersion.

15 2. The aqueous dispersion of Claim 1 wherein said dispersant-thickener combination includes a phosphate-based dispersant.

3. The aqueous dispersion of Claim 2 wherein said phosphate-based dispersant is potassium tri poly phosphate.

10 4. The aqueous dispersion of Claim 3 wherein said dispersant-thickener includes a cellulosic thickener in an amount less than 10 percent of said dispersant-thickener.

5 5. The aqueous dispersion of Claim 4 further comprising a resin component in an amount of less than 5 percent.

5 6. An aqueous coating composition which includes the combination of a finely-divided pigment and a dispersant thickening agent wherein said pigment comprises:

- a) a pigment including titanium dioxide in the range of 40 to 50 percent;
- b) water of about 25 percent;
- c) a mixture of clay and silica of about 15 percent;
- 10 d) a viscosity controlling agent of about 10 percent; and
- e) a dispersant-thickener combination of less than 5 percent, said percentages being based on weight of the dispersion, and

a dispersant thickening agent comprises:

- f) water in an amount of about 93 percent;
- 15 g) a phosphate-based dispersant in an amount of less than 1 percent;
- h) a cellulosic thickener in an amount of about 1 percent; and
- i) a coalescent in an amount of 4 to 5 percent.

7 The coating composition of Claim 6 wherein the dispersant-thickener of said pigment
20 includes a phosphate-based dispersant.

8. The coating composition of Claim 7 wherein the phosphate-based dispersant is potassium tri poly phosphate.

5 9. The process of producing an aqueous paint from a plurality of premixed aqueous compositions, said compositions including a pigment, a dispersant thickening agent, a high resin content binder and a low resin content binder, said process simultaneously or sequentially mixing the pigment with at least one of the other components wherein the pigment includes titanium dioxide in the range of 40 to 50 percent, water of about 25 percent, a mixture of clay and silica of
10 about 15 percent, a viscosity controlling agent of about 10 percent, and a combination of dispersant and thickener in an amount of less than 5 percent, said percentages being based on weight of the pigment composition.

10. The process of Claim 9 wherein said combination of dispersant and thickener in said
15 pigment includes a phosphate-based dispersant.

11. The process of Claim 10 wherein said phosphate-based dispersant is potassium tri poly phosphate.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International application No.
 PCT/US99/30796

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : C09C 1/36, 1/42, 3/06, 3/08; C09D 5/02, 7/12, 193/04

US CL : 106/436, 442, 445, 447, 499, 500, 501.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 106/436, 442, 445, 447, 499, 500, 501.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	US 5,877,234 A (XU et al) 02 March 1999, col. 2, lines 1-3, col. 4, lines 1-5, 34-36, 60-63, Examples 1-8, col. 5, lines 26-30, col. 6, lines 7-19, lines 27-39, col. 7, lines 56-57.	1
X,P --- Y,P	US 5,989,331 A (BAUER et al) 23 November 1999, col. 1, lines 60-65, col. 3, Formulation II, col. 5, lines 46-56.	1 --- 2-5

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 FEBRUARY 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

08 MAR 2000

 Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
 Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
 Box PCT
 Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

MICHAEL J. DIVERDI

Telephone No. (703) 308-0661